Welcome!
The call will begin soon.
Objectives

• Project update
• Preparation for Oct. 17 meeting
  – Ohio’s policy environment
  – How to craft realistic and effective policy recommendations
  – Types of policy levers
  – How research evidence will be used to inform policy recommendations
Future meetings

- **Housing Subcommittee**: Sept. 21, 10-11 a.m., conference call
- **Steering Committee**: Oct. 5, 9:30-10:30 a.m., conference call
- **Advisory Group**: Oct. 17, 9 a.m.-12 p.m., in-person meeting in Columbus
Project update

- Progress on timeline and deliverables
- Follow-up from August Advisory Group meeting
- Update on most-improved states research
SB 332 requirements

1. Review of policies and programs: housing, transportation, education, employment
2. Identify opportunities to improve policies and programs
3. Study impact of state-funded rental assistance program
4. Evaluate best practices from other states
## Timeline and deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable/activity</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruit and convene stakeholder groups</td>
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<td>6/28 AG meeting</td>
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<td>8/17 AG meeting</td>
<td>9/14 AG meeting</td>
<td>10/17 AG meeting</td>
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<td>Most improved state research and Dashboard analysis</td>
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<td>8/23 HS meeting</td>
<td>9/21 HS meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literature review and environmental scan: Housing, transportation, employment, education — including focus on rental assistance program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory of evidence-informed SDOH strategies</td>
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<td>Development and prioritization of recommendations</td>
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<td>Final report</td>
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<td>Draft</td>
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</table>

AG = Advisory Group  
HS = Housing Subcommittee
Small group discussions at August Advisory Group meeting:
• Housing
• Transportation
• Education
• Employment
Summary of relationships between housing, transportation, education, employment and infant mortality

Cross-cutting factors:
- Poverty
- Racism* and discrimination
- Toxic and persistent stress and trauma

Challenges and inequities in the social, economic and physical environment**
- Housing
- Transportation
- Education
- Employment

Negative effects on health and equity
- Inadequate pre-conception, prenatal and post-natal care
- Poor maternal health
- Inadequate access to healthy foods and opportunities for physical activity
- Limited education and employment opportunities
- Poverty
- Toxic and persistent stress
- Other topic-specific factors***

Leading causes of infant mortality
- Poor birth outcomes
- Sudden unexplained infant death
- Accidents, injuries and violence

* Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism
** Topics specified for study by SB 332
*** See figures 2-5 for details
Most-improved states research

- 8 states
- Key-informant interviews
- Lessons learned and potential opportunities for Ohio
Selection criteria

Available data

Biggest improvements in IM, Black IM, disparity

Indication of SDOH policies or programs

8 states for in-depth study
Top 10 states for each criteria

- Virginia
- Maryland
- Delaware
- Louisiana
- D.C.
- Mississippi
- Colorado
- South Carolina
- Connecticut
- Tennessee
- New York
- Massachusetts
- New Jersey
- Michigan
- Ohio
- Florida
- Missouri
- Nevada
- Arkansas

States selected for in-depth study

Updated 7.10.17

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Case study states
Haley expands effort to save infants Nurse-Family Partnership helping poor moms in rural S.C. to get another $30M

Lauren Sausser Doug Pardue  Feb 15, 2016  (0)

Gov. Nikki Haley will tackle rural South Carolina's historically high infant mortality rate by sending nurses into the homes of thousands more first-time, low-income mothers.

In a press conference Tuesday at the Statehouse, Haley announced a $30 million expansion of Nurse-Family Partnership, a program that has demonstrated success in reducing infant mortality and improving the family's health.
Access to Health Care

- Uninsured adults: 7.3%
- Primary care physicians: 187.5 per 100,000 population
- Veterans using Veteran Administration health care services: 25.6%

Health Indicators

- Life expectancy at birth: 78 years
- Leading causes of death: Click for more info
- Preventable hospital stays: 56.1 per 1,000 Medicare enrollees
- Infant mortality (per 1,000 births): 6.8
- Attempted suicide & self-inflicted injury: 3,650
Policy recommendations
Policy recommendation development process

- Gather initial policy ideas through literature review and Advisory Group discussions

- Create evidence inventories for each topic

- Share evidence inventories and initial draft recommendations as pre-read before Oct. 17 AG meeting
Policy recommendation development process, cont.

• Refine and prioritize recommendations at Oct. 17 AG meeting

• Finalize recommendations (Oct.-Nov.)
Criteria for prioritizing policy recommendations (draft)

- Strength of evidence of effectiveness
- Relevance to the priority populations for infant mortality
- Potential size of impact on overall infant mortality rate and risk factors
- Potential size of impact on inequities and disparities
- Opportunities given current landscape, scope of problem and political feasibility
Effective policy recommendations are....

- Evidence-informed
- Specific and actionable
- Directed at the decision-making authority that can implement the change
  - Legislative, executive or judicial branch
  - Federal, state or local
  - Public or private
- Realistic within policy landscape
Ohio policy landscape
State government organization

Citizens of Ohio

- Legislative
  - Senate
  - House of Representatives

- Executive
  - Governor
  - State Agencies

- Judicial
  - Ohio Supreme Court
132nd General Assembly

House

Rep. Cliff Rosenberger
Speaker

Rep. Fred Strahorn
Minority Leader

Senate

Sen. Larry Obhof
Senate President

Sen. Kenny Yuko
Minority Leader

66 Republicans
33 Democrats

24 Republicans
9 Democrats
General Assembly
Please type questions or comments in the question box
Policy levers
Types of policy levers

• Taxes, fees and disincentives
• Subsidies and incentives
• Budgets, grants, contracts, etc.
• Regulations
  – Setting standards and requirements
  – Monitoring and evaluation
  – Enforcing existing regulations
  – Deregulating
• Information and education
Policy recommendation examples

Taxes, fees and disincentives

• The Ohio General Assembly should increase tobacco taxes and use the revenues to target other infant mortality reduction activities.

(Ohio Commission on Infant Mortality 2016 Report)
Policy recommendation examples

Budgets and financing

- Allocate **direct funding** to school-based health centers through the General Revenue Fund or the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. (HPIO Education brief No. 2)

- ODH should **transition** home visiting programs **to payment for outcomes** rather than **processes**. (Ohio Commission on Infant Mortality 2016 Report)
Regulations: requirements

- Create seamless data sharing agreements and procedures between and among state agencies that ensure the effective and timely delivery of services to K-12 school districts. (HPIO Education brief No. 2)
Policy recommendation examples

Regulations: evaluation

• ODM should evaluate the effectiveness of the targeted initiatives and submit a copy of the evaluation to the General Assembly and JMOC.

(Ohio Commission on Infant Mortality 2016 Report)
Role of research evidence

promising practice
best practice
recommended
model program
emerging
proven program
evidence-based
effective
evidence-informed
Policy recommendations will be informed by...

- Inventory of evidence-based policies and programs (from evidence registries and systematic review)
- Literature reviews
- Most-improved state analysis
- Suggestions and priorities from Advisory Group
Types of evidence

Evidence-based decision making

- Best available research evidence
- Experiential evidence
- Contextual evidence

Source: Puddy and Wilkens (2011)
Policy recommendations will be informed by...

- Inventory of evidence-based policies and programs (from evidence registries and systematic review)
- Literature reviews
- Most-improved state analysis
- Suggestions and priorities from Advisory Group
Inventory of evidence-based SDOH policies and programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Guide</th>
<th>What Works for Health</th>
<th>Hi-5: Health Impact in 5 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(CDC)</td>
<td>(U of WI &amp; RWJF)</td>
<td>(CDC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Tier Evidence</td>
<td>What Works Clearinghouse</td>
<td>WSIPP &amp; Campbell Collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Arnold Foundation)</td>
<td>(DOE)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Inventory of evidence-based policies and programs

Effective strategies to address selected social determinants of health relevant to infant mortality

### Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Policy or program</th>
<th>Source(s) of evidence review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing affordability</td>
<td>Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)</td>
<td>What Works for Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-income housing tax credit</td>
<td></td>
<td>What Works for Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Policy or program</th>
<th>Source(s) of evidence review</th>
<th>Evidence rating and direct outcomes documented in evidence review</th>
<th>Indirect/other potential outcomes in evidence review</th>
<th>Effectiveness to reduce inequities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access and connectivity</td>
<td>Public transportation systems (introduction of expansion)</td>
<td>What Works for Health</td>
<td>WWiH: Scientifically supported: increased access to public transit; increased use of public transit</td>
<td>WWiH: Other potential beneficial outcomes: decreased obesity rates; increased physical activity</td>
<td>WWiH: Likely to decrease disparities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual incentives for public transportation</td>
<td>What Works for Health</td>
<td>WWiH: Some evidence: increased use of public transit; increased physical activity</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active transportation and tactics</td>
<td>Taxis regulations for land use</td>
<td>What Works for Health</td>
<td>WWiH: Scientifically supported: increased physical activity</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Evidence-based policy or program + Specific policy lever = Policy recommendation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential policy recommendations: Transportation</th>
<th>Evidence inventory</th>
<th>Literature review</th>
<th>Other state</th>
<th>Advisory Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen access to public transportation by improving and expanding local bus systems.*</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. State policymakers can increase funding available to local transit systems from existing revenue by allowing gas tax and vehicle-related fee revenue to be used for transit systems through revision of ORC 5501.05. (ORC 5501.05 currently prohibits use of fuel or vehicle-related fees or taxes for non-highway purposes.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. State policymakers can support transit systems by replacing lost revenue from the cut to transit authorities that resulted from the required repeal of the Medicaid managed care organizations sales tax. (Note: Relevant veto override is currently pending in the Senate.)</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Transit authorities, regional planning organizations and other transportation partners can actively engage groups at high risk for infant mortality—particularly African American and low-income families and young people—in decisions about transit services and improvements to the built environment.</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 4. Transit authorities can improve local bus systems and prioritize the needs of pregnant women, families and people of childbearing age in transit system improvements:  
  a. Add or expand routes that better connect low-income communities to jobs, health care providers, grocery stores and other critical resources  
  b. Provide more frequent and consistent service seven days a week  
  c. Implement family-friendly policies that allow parents to bring strollers and other baby equipment onto buses  
  d. Install sidewalks, crosswalks, lighting and other pedestrian safety features near bus stops  
  e. Increase the number of bus shelters and benches  
  f. Provide discounted bus passes for low-income parents and | | | | X |
### Potential policy recommendations: Housing affordability

**Draft 9/12/17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Increase the supply of affordable housing for renters with Extremely Low Incomes</strong>*</th>
<th>Evidence inventory</th>
<th>Literature review</th>
<th>Other state</th>
<th>Advisory Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State policymakers can increase dedicated revenue for the Ohio Housing Trust Fund (OHTF) through county recordation fees and other sources. Focus allocation of additional revenue on rental assistance and housing development targeted for Extremely Low Income renters.</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. State policymakers can increase sustainability for private landlords and affordable housing providers that reserve units for tenants with Extremely Low Incomes:  
  a. Establish incentives for landlords that agree to rent units to the priority population, such as a ‘mitigation fund’ that could be used to mitigate some of the risks associated with renting to tenants with Extremely Low Incomes, including non-payment of rent, compliance with housing quality requirements of rent subsidy programs and general maintenance.  
  b. Provide additional capital funding to developers that agree to reserve a specified percentage of units for tenants with Extremely Low Incomes.  
  c. Direct state-funded rental assistance to these projects. | | X | X | X |

### Rental assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rental assistance</strong></th>
<th>Evidence inventory</th>
<th>Literature review</th>
<th>Other state</th>
<th>Advisory Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Complete evaluation of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency Housing Assistance to Reduce Infant Mortality pilot project and use recommendations from the evaluation to plan future state-funded rental assistance programs targeted to reduce infant mortality.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*What Works for Health included evidence-based programs that increase the supply of affordable housing, including Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, Community Development Block Grants, inclusionary zoning, land banking and community land trusts.*
Send initial policy recommendation ideas on housing, transportation, education and employment to
astevens@healthpolicyohio.org